

REMARKS

Claims 34, 35, and 37-56 are now in the application. By this Amendment, claims 29-33 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. No new matter has been added.

Entry of the amendments is respectfully requested as they merely cancel claims 29-33 and do not raise any new issues.

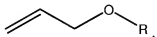
Claims 29-32 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 3,042,725 to Carter et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,714,265 Bader et al.

Claims 29-33 have been canceled. Accordingly, this rejection is moot.

Claims 29-35, 37-44, 46, and 49-56 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Carter in view of Bader and further in view of Kim et al. (WO 99/58100, as evidenced by US 6,579,517).

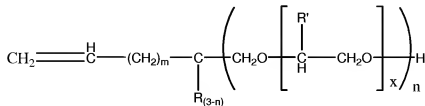
Independent claims 34 and 37 recite, among other features, a polyalkylene glycol monoallyl ether. At least this feature cannot reasonably be considered to be suggested by the applied citations.

The Office Action asserts, at paragraph 9, that a polyalkylene glycol monoallyl ether is a molecule that comprises an allyl group and multiple “alkylene oxide mers.” Applicants respectfully submit that a monoallyl ether is a compound having the following structure:

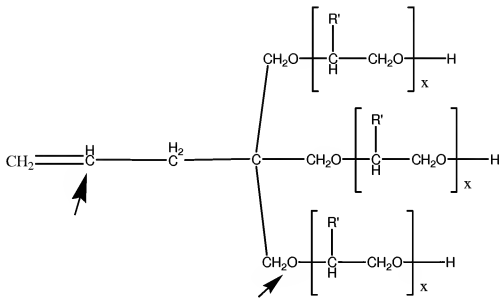


In other words, a monoallyl ether is an ether having one allyl-group. An allyl group, as set forth at page 3, lines 28-29, of Applicants' disclosure has the structure $H_2C=CH-CH_2-$. Further, as set forth at page 4, line 20, a monoallyl ether is an ether of an allyl alcohol with a polyetherdiol. In this case, R is a polyalkylene glycol.

Carter suggests, at col. 2, alkylene oxide adducts of terminally unsaturated polyols having the following formula:

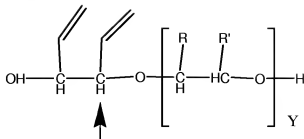


For, $m = 1$ and $n = 3$, which are the values used in the Office Action, the following structure is obtained:



In the example in the Office Action, there are three carbon atoms between the CH group of the vinyl moiety and the first oxygen atom indicated by arrows. However, Carter fails to suggest an allyl group bound to an oxygen, i.e., an allyl ether.

Similarly, Bader fails to suggest a monoallyl ether. The formula at the top of col. 2 in Bader, for values of $X = 0$ and $Z = 1$, has the following structure:



The carbon atom indicated by the arrow is not a methylene carbon atom; instead the carbon atom is bound to two carbon atoms, one oxygen atom and one hydrogen atom.

The Office Action relies on Kim for suggesting polysiloxane. Kim is not applied in a manner to cure the deficiencies of Carter and Bader discussed above.

Claims 45, 47, and 48 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Carter et al. in view of Bader et al. and further in view of Kim and Dieing et al. (WO 00/49998, as evidenced by US 6,964,774).

The Office Action relies on Diening for suggesting a cross-linked polyurethane and relies on Kim for suggesting polysiloxane. However, Diening and Kim are not applied in a manner to cure the deficiencies of Carter and Bader with respect to independent claims 34 and 37, as discussed above.

In view of the above amendment, applicant believes the pending application is in condition for allowance.

Applicant believes no fee is due with this response. However, if a fee is due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 22-0185, under Order No. 13111-00022-US from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Dated: June 9, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

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